

# MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET. WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 6.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1846.

PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER,

WILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, \$2.00 in advance—if payment is delayed  
more than six months, \$2.50 will be charged.

ADS. Papers not discontinued without a personal or  
written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, or  
agents.

ADS. All correspondence should be addressed to the  
Editor at Boston.

ADS. Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

so robust as those which use Indian corn, as the  
backs of the south mostly do. Persons accustomed to this kind of food, therefore, will do best to  
commence with the white Indian meal, in preference to the yellow, as it is not so rich; and this  
preference to the white over yellow has already occurred in England, where the article is new.

ADS. There is no more object in the world which I wish  
to make. An Indian corn meal contains so much  
fat in it, kept too long, it is liable to become rancid,  
and is then more or less unfit for use. In the ship-  
ments made to the West Indies the meal is com-  
monly kiln dried, to obviate as much as possible  
this tendency to rancidity. For reasons just  
stated the white meal will keep rather better; and from  
its being lighter and milder, it is as much preferred  
for use in warm countries, as the yellow for similar  
indulgences, is in cold.

[Ind. Farmer and Gardener.]

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT TREES.

Various forms of these are recommended in our  
agricultural exchange papers. Flat roofs are usually  
named as the best floors for the manure of hogs,  
to prevent their rooting up the bottom of the pen.

But we have always found such bottoms quite too  
hard to shovel on; you cannot contrive a worse floor  
than a stone one if you intend to use a shovel in  
shoveling out. And pens in summer should be often  
closed, and their contents thrown into a heap—be-  
fore the pen if you please—otherwise the muck is  
too much exposed to the air.

Flat roofs will last a long time if they are prop-  
erly laid. But they should never be laid on sleepers.  
When they are so laid they are exposed to alter-  
native wetting and drying, the worst state that can  
be contrasted with the former.

Plank floors will last a long time if they are prop-  
erly laid. But they should never be laid on sleepers.  
When they are so laid they are exposed to alter-  
native wetting and drying, the worst state that can  
be contrasted with the former.

The apartments for the cattle are complete.—

The walls, which are of very solid stone-work,  
will support them so well that no frost would be  
likely to penetrate them.

But while we have seen a row of peach trees growing in  
potato grounds, none of which had made shoots of  
less than a foot and a half, while side by side, in  
other circumstances otherwise precisely the same,  
none of the trees had grown more than three inches.

The best orchard of bearing peach trees we ever  
saw, was on ground kept perfectly clean and mown  
by cultivation—no other crop being allowed to occupy  
the soil, and we have no doubt that those who  
own our orchards of fine fruit will find it greatly to  
their advantage to convert every other crop on  
the orchard, in order to keep it perfectly mown by  
successive ploughing and harrowing; this would  
certainly be the case where, in many instances,  
the orchard proves more valuable than all the  
rest of the farm.

[Albany Cultivator.]

PURCHASING BUTTER.

"Is your butter good?" said I to the farmer.  
"Good! my wife has made butter these twenty  
years, and I should think she ought to know  
how to make good butter by this time!"

He was evidently offended.

"Well, let us examine it." The cover was  
taken off the tub, the clean white cloth (which had  
been wet in water) rolled up, and the yellow  
treasure revealed. It certainly did look good.

"We always make our butter salt to have it  
keep at this season."

"Let us see if the buttermilk is as well work-  
ed out as the salt is."

Some of the rolls were pressed down with the  
fingers.

"Now, my friend, if your wife has made butter  
these twenty years, to save costs in time around  
the house, you have no right to have salt put in  
it. We must have the orchard prove more valuable  
than all the rest of the farm."

The room where the hogs sleep is another affair.  
This should be higher and drier than the part where  
the manger is dropped; and in this sleeping room the  
trough for feeding must be placed, because hogs  
absolutely leave any manger where they lie down to  
rest. If you would have the trough always clean  
enough to eat, keep it in the sleeping apartment.

He was evidently offended.

"Well, let us examine it." The cover was  
taken off the tub, the clean white cloth (which had  
been wet in water) rolled up, and the yellow  
treasure revealed. It certainly did look good.

"We always make our butter salt to have it  
keep at this season."

"Let us see if the buttermilk is as well work-  
ed out as the salt is."

Some of the rolls were pressed down with the  
fingers.

"Now, my friend, if your wife has made butter  
these twenty years, to save costs in time around  
the house, you have no right to have salt put in  
it. We must have the orchard prove more valuable  
than all the rest of the farm."

We should like to hear more about the  
value of time around fruit trees; if it has any pecu-  
liar virtue in such spots every farmer ought to  
be aware of it.

For ourself we cannot perceive why lime should  
be better for fruit trees; for grain and grass, unless  
to keep away worms, &c. If this is intended  
by the writer he ought so to express himself.

One morning, and slipping  
the churn with cream  
into the tub, I went to  
the kitchen, and said, "I  
have a few eggs, and  
I want to make some  
dinner for you."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good for fruit trees."

"I am sorry to hear about  
the poor quality of lime  
you know, but the  
lime is good



the republic  
withdrawing  
of Mexico

the Mexican

used by

all parts to pre-  
sent and re-

My efforts

of March,

an min-  
isterial dis-

to the

the long since

secretary of

his govern-  
ment's offi-

ces

and the sister

spirit of this

the events

withstand-

all di-  
cated

States,

in the first

sav-  
ing all

the Mexi-  
can receive an

cus-  
tions in dis-  
tricts."

In

prosper-  
ous arrived.—

most un-  
re-  
sisted to ac-  
tivities, who

who sha-  
wer to ex-  
of Mexico,

no, that

one of her

son,

ates at the

destructed by

the death of

of Sep-  
tember

the year

1815 the

the Mexi-  
can to our

conquesting,

at once

negotia-  
tions might be

the receipt

promptly

A minis-  
ter was ap-  
pointed, com-  
municating

all of our

measur-  
es, no doubt

would be re-  
versed, and the

use of mis-  
sions to the

countries

the confi-  
dence of the

rest of the

the I for-  
such uli-  
cious

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas. The

had to have

an adjust-  
ment, and

alarm to

the shir-  
ing in

an unhappy

general Her-  
ald of the

I. General

manifested

the genera-  
lization;

which he

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

re-  
sition to re-  
the United

of the Sec-  
retary of State

Mexico by

Texas.

The Mexi-  
can our-  
nous to re-  
the two

should

be re-  
sisted and

and, and re-  
sists to the

co., was by

## THE POETS CORNER.

BY J. C. WHITFIELD.

The manner in which the Waldenses and Heretics disseminated their principles among the Catholic gentry, was by carrying with them a box of trinkets or articles of dress. Having entered the house of the gentry, and disposed of some of their goods, they cautiously intimated that they had commodities far more valuable than those of trifling worth, which every man who could be protected from the clergy, They would then give their purchasers a Bible or Testament; and thereby many were converted. [See Reinerus Sacchi's Book, A. D. 1529.]

"Oh, lady fair, these silks of mine  
Are beautiful and rare—

The richest web of the Indian loom,

Which beauty's self might wear—

And those pearls are pure as thy own fair neck

With whose radiant light they vie—

I have brought them with me a weasy way;

Will my gentle lady buy?

And the lady smiled the worn old man

Through the dark and clustering curls

Which veiled her brow, as she bent to view

His silks and glistening pearls;

And she placed their price in the old man's hand,

And lightly turned away;

But she passed at the wanderer's earnest call,

"My gentle lady, stay!

"Oh, lady fair, I have yet a gem,

Which a pure lustre flings

Than the diamond flash of the jewelled crowns

On the lofty boughs;

A wonderful pearl of exceeding price,

Whose virtue shall not decay;

Whose light shall be a spell to thee,

And whose beauty on the way!"

The lady glistened at the mirroring steel

Where her form of grace was seen,

Where her eyes shone clear and her dark locks waved

Their clasping pearls between;

"Bring forth the pearl of exceeding worth,

Thou traveller gray and old;

And my pages shall count thy gold."

And my pages shall count thy gold."

The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow,

As a small and meagre book,

Enclosed with gold or diamond gems,

From his folding robe he took;

"Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price—

May it prove as such to thee,

May thy golden gifts be fit for me,

For the word of God is free!"

The heavy traveller went his way—

But the gift is left behind

Had its pure and perfect work

On that high-born maiden's mind;

And she hath turned from the pride of sin

To the lowliness of truth,

And given her human heart to God

In its beatiful hour of death.

And she hath left the grey old halls,

Where an evil hand had power,

The courtly knights of her father's train,

And the maidens of her bower;

And she hath gone to the Vanities vale,

By lonely feet的脚步。

Where the poor and needy of earth are rich

In the perfect love of God.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Fortunes of Ephraim Doolittle.  
FOUNDED ON FACT.

BY H. HASTINGS WELD.

Chapter I.

Mr. Peter Marsden, a shriving dealer in "West India Goods and General Groceries," in the city of Philadelphia, thirty years ago, was standing one evening at the wharf to watch the unloading of certain merchandise which had been received, per rail, were shipped to him in the schooner "Three Sisters." Now, in all human probability, the articles aforesaid would have found their way from the hold of the schooner to the pier, and thence to the store, without this personal supervision; but in those days business was business, and people could not feel quite satisfied that they had done all that was necessary in the way of oversight unless they were perfectly conscious that they had done all that was possible. Whatever effect Mr. Marsden's supervision had upon the embarkation of this particular lot of goods, we are not able to render, but the probabilities are evident upon which the future life and fortunes of our hero, Master Ephraim Doolittle.

Ephraim was just at that point of time a "curious specimen," as he delighted now to remember, and is not ashamed to say. His position on board the "Three Sisters" was not exactly defined, for it was his misfortune that the vessel belonged to him. We say misfortune, because any man who has ever occupied a similar relation to the vessel he sailed in—to wit, as it is termed, "ship's cousin"—will fully admit and understand the propriety of the term. The sailors, indeed, that the officers will show some extra-keel to those who pretend to be connected with the owners, take great pride in that he receives no decent treatment at their hands, and the officers, anxious to vindicate themselves in the eyes of the men, visit upon him all the kicks and cuffs which ought in justice to be distributed among the whole crew. It is no wonder then that Ephraim was pronounced a stupid dolt fore and aft. If a lad naturally clever enough becomes a temporary fool under such discipline, it is precisely the least, and the most that can be expected of him.

Mr. Marsden's consignment kept him two or three days longer at the wharf than he had been in an indecent heat. As he had abundant opportunity to look about him, he could not help observing Ephraim, and so soon learned his name, too—for, as the by-word now runs, "He don't hear anything else."

"You Eph!" the skipper shouted. "Ephraim!" called the mate, and "Ee-ee-ph!" the second deckie. The cook cried "Ephraim!" and all the men sang the same song, until Mr. Marsden was fain to conclude, either that the skipper and all hands called "Eph!" from instinct, or else that the whole ship's company were of the tribe of Ephraim, that's the name applied to either and any like him, and the definite term of "somebody." The lad who answered, or rather who tried to answer all, and of course failed to satisfy any, of these various names, was long and lank in figure, and careworn in face—as can who wonder. His head was always in advance of his person, like the scouts before the main body of an army, and his scraggy neck protruded beyond the collar of his red flannel like the necks of certain vultures which were in the sun circle. That his legs were not overlength and adipose matter was evidenced by the crystalline evolution of his angles and the almost transparent skin of the flesh, which seemed hardly sufficient to keep the tendons in the same sheath with the outdone formation of his limbs the tops of his boggans and the hems of his trowsers having long before parted company. He hurried hither and thither about the vessel in a most painful condition of uncertainty, attempting everything he was told to do, to perfect nothing—a most unhappy instance of perpetual motion; and Mr. Marsden, who began by laughing at him, ended in real pity.

At last the merchant asked the skipper if "that young man was bound to him by the overseers of the poor." The master of the "Three Sisters" opened his eyes in astonishment.

"What! he? What! that good-for-nothing shack! Well, I do wish he was now, for I'd either beat something into him or turn him back on their hands a-swinging quick. That fellow there is Ephraim Doolittle, and his father owns the schooner."

It was now Mr. Marsden's turn to be surprised. While he pondered in silence, a skipper named "Old West" went by sea. He thought it was for fun, for this is his first voyage; I wouldn't be surprised if it was his last, too."

"Nor I," thought Mr. Marsden, who began to comprehend the inconvenience to the master of having an owner's son on board.

The skipper still ran on, till the merchant interrupted him—"As he seems to be of little use on board, suppose you give him a holiday to-morrow. Let him spend the day with me."

Now, Mr. Marsden had never asked even the skipper him—"As he seems to be of little use on board, suppose you give him a holiday to-morrow. Let him spend the day with me."

"You will excuse my mimicry just now, for your manner at that moment so forcibly brought back the Yankee boy that I could not help it. Now, Mr. Doolittle, as I have derived so much advantage from you, if you are too good a business man not to work yourself in as an expert partner after while."

Ephraim was not well to answer, and Mr. Marsden too considerate to give him an opportunity. He shook his warmly by the hand and left him. The first thing Ephraim did when he found himself alone, was to begin aloud—

"Wal, I swan to man!"

He started at the echo of his own Yankee voice uttering Yankees, and silently quoted a certain proverb, "What is bred in the bone," &c., but he did not trust his tongue with it.

Chapter III.

The next day's paper contained the partnership notice of Marsden and Doolittle; and it was a pardonne vanity in Ephraim that he took up his pen and wrote a short article published in Boston also, with a solicitation of consignments. Nor was this notice without its effect. Marsden & Co., soon had rather more than one firm's share of business, and Peter Marsden was every day better satisfied than ever that he had done a good thing in taking his young partner. It must have been high tide in the Delaware when Ephraim stepped ashore from the "Three Sisters," for no ebb tide could have taken him in to shore. The reader need not be informed that this young merchant fully justified Mr. Marsden's prejudices, and while looked out well for the firm did less for himself, and in a year or two from the date of his entrance into the partnership, he had become a useful member of the household, and equal to his master in the practical operation of the business.

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given birth."

On the subject of employment he says—"If moth-ers would see their daughters adorned with the character of the virtuous women they must learn to train them with a rigid reference to the laws of health, so as to secure the most perfect development both of body and mind. And our daughters must learn to speak, and not make her utterances, she is at present, too tame, too quiet, and too retiring, for the safety of our cities and towns, aye, and smaller towns, to whom we have given birth, and to whom we have given